Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1828. [NO. 180.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22d, 1828—67.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,

Watch Makers and Jewellers,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

STAGE LINE.

SAMUEL NEWLAND'S Stage Line, from Lincolnton, by way of Morganton and Pleasant Garden, Ashville, Warm Springs, to Newport, Tennessee, is now in full operation. The carriages and horses are inferior to no others, on any line; and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers, and render travelling agreeable. Stages from Salisbury; from Fayetteville, Cheraw, and Camden via Charlotte; from Columbia via Yorkville, meet the above line at Lincolnton; and passengers from the eastern part of North-Carolina, for Nashville, Ten. will find this route 50 miles nearer than any other, and the accommodations, in every respect, as good. Passengers can also have a passage from Newport, Ten. to Lexington Ky.

April 7, 1828.—4t80 P.

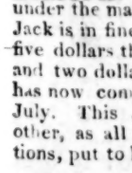
TO THE CITIZENS OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY,

YOU are hereby informed, that the *Tax* Lists for the present year have come to hand, and are placed in the hands of an officer for collection. There will be appointments made immediately, for each Captain's company throughout the county, for them to attend and pay their Tax for the present year; and fair notice is also given to those who have not paid their tax for the preceeding years, 1824, 1825 and 1826, that if they do not make immediate payment, no longer indulgence can be given. Yours, &c.

JOHN SLOAN,
Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.

April 4, 1828.—4t80.

NOTICE.



THE noted JACK, formerly the property of Mr. Hundly, of Virginia, will stand at my plantation, two miles north of Charlotte, under the management of James Murphey, sen. Jack is in fine order, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season; ten dollars to insure; and two dollars the single visit. The season has now commenced, and will end the last of July. This Jack is considered as sure as any other, as all the mares, with very few exceptions, put to him last year, are with foal.

WM. DAVIDSON.

March 15th, 1828.—74tf.

THE HIGH BRED HORSE JANUS.

HAVING purchased this valuable Horse from Mr. Stockton, I will stand him the ensuing season at my stable, on Sugar Creek, the four first working days in each week, to be let to mares at the reduced price of three dollars the single visit, paid at the time of service; five dollars the season, payable the 15th of October next; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal. The season will commence the 10th of March and end the first of August. Care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either.

JANUS was got by Gen. Hampton's Old Twig. A further description is deemed useless, as it is hoped that all who wish to breed fine and valuable colts, will call and judge for themselves.

JAMES DINKINS.

Pebruary 28, 1828.—8t80.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, on the 29th March, a dark gray *Filly*, two years old this spring. Any person giving information, so that I can get her again, will be handsomly rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN WEEKS.

April 1, 1828.—2t80.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY *FOR SALE.*

BEING desirous to remove from this country, I offer for sale my *HOUSE and LOTS* in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside. On the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient *Store House*, and all other out buildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a Well of *most excellent* water. The lot is in good repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards *health*, a stand for *business*, or good neighborhood.

I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is cleared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the times. Apply to the subscriber.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, March 12th, 1828.—74tf.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. April 1, 1825.

A.

Isaac Alexander, Rev. A. Anderson, Col, Augustus Alexander, Asariah Alexander, Mr. Amerson, Hetty L. Alexander, Riley Arrowood. James Asbury, Adelai Alexander, Charles A. H. Alexander, Mary M. Alexander.

B.

J. D. Boyd, Stephen Bedford, Robert Burrow, Adam, James A. Bradley, Chas. H. Booth, James G. Barnett, Thomas Boyd, David G, Brandon, John Batten.

C.

Jonas Clark, John Cagle, James Cunningham, John Capps, Hamilton Clark, John Q. Cochran, David Cross, James L. Caldwell, Jacob Clontz, Cooper & McGinn, Rev. Robert H. Chapman, Prudy Crane or Adam Springs.

D.

John Davis, Samuel S. Duffy, Col. John H. Davidson, Dr. Dunlap, Charles Denison or Philemon Morris, William Dow, Wm. L. Davidson.

E.

Rev. E. Eveleth, George Emberson, Mr. Edwards, Joseph Eastman.

F.

Colbert Flanagan, Joseph Flinn.

G.

Richard Gillespie, Michael Gallaher, Mary Griffith, Thomus J. Grice, John D. Garrison.

H.

William Hutchison, William Hunter, Eliza Holt, George M. Harriss, 4, Dr. Sam. Henderson, John Howell, Samuel S. Hutchison, John Hutchison, J. M. Hutchison, John Herring, Daniel Hyams, Joseph Hays, George Holmes, Hugh Henderson, George W. Houston.

I.—Caleb Irwin.

J.

John Jones, Dr. Thomas I. Johnson, Isaac M. Jamison, Pendleton Jones.

K.

James Kirk, 2, Eliza Kirk, Robert Kirkpatrick, Thomas Kennedy.

L.—John Little, 3.

M.

Michael McLeary, James Montgomery, Winslow McRee, 2, Thomas Marks, Margaret N. Martin, Presbyterian Minister of Church in Charlotte, Thos. McClure & Co. Joseph McGinnis, 2, Wm. McGinnis, Mary Morrison, Henry McGinty, James Monwee, John McCrea, Rev. Malcom McPherson, 2, Hugh McDowell, James McCorkley, Washington Morrison, Robt. H. Morrison, McComb & Cooper, John D. More, John McQuay, John W. Moore, William Milwee, jr. Sarah M. McRee.

N.—Hugh Neely.

O.—James Orr, John H. Orr.

P.

J. Price, Dr. Wm. J. Polk, 2, Williamm N. Parks, 2, Nelly Polk, John Parks, Cyrus A. Parks.

R.

William Robinson, David N. Rea, John Ryburn, 2, Alexander Robinson, Carnes H. Robinson, John Rea.

S.

William Springs, James Spratt, Elijah Stilwell, Catherine M. Spratt, William Shelby, Jas. R. Sample, William Scott, Abraham Scott, James Strong, Robert Sloan, J. Simeson, Jas. Scott, Elizabeth L. Sample, Robert Simons, Asa Stephens.

T.

Thomas Trotter, 18, Joseph Thompson, 2, Bryant Taylor.

U. V.

Peter Ulrick, David Vane.

W.

John Walker, Joseph Wilson, 2, Robt. Watson, 2, George Wilson, Richard P. Wooding-Francis Wilson, Capt. Henry Wilson, John Wilson, John Williams, 2, Lydia Wallace, James Wilson, Godfrey Williamson, John Walker, jr. Martha Wilson, Thomas B. Williams, Chester Wilcox, 2.

WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

April 8, 1828—3t79.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law. Fall Term, 1827.

Jane Bain *vs.* Andrew Bain.—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not a resident of the State:—It is is Ordered by the court, that publication be made 6 weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Mecklenburg county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1828, and answer, plead or demur to petitioner's petition; otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

JAS. M. HUTCHISON, c. s. c. l.

6t81—per. adv. $2 50.

Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed Executors of the last will and testament of Andrew McNeely, deceased, give notice to all persons indebted to his Estate, to come forward and make payment, and to those having claims against his estate to present them as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

R. H. MORRISON, } *Exer's.*
JOHN F. McNEELY. }

April 10, 1828.—4t81.

Notice.

THOSE who purchased property at the trust sale of the late Jacob Julin, deceased, are hereby notified that their notes are now due: the situation of the estate will not warrant me in giving longer indulgence.

WM. M. BOSTWICK, *Admr.*

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Milas Giles, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims, to present them in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ROBERT HUNTER *Exe'tor.*

April 19, 1828.—2t80.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Lincolnton, 1st April, 1828.

A.

William Abrams,
Larllin Allen,
Jacob Albright,
Lurner Abernathy,
Susan W. Abernathy,

B.

William Bales,
Francis Beaty,
William Bynum,
David C. Beddell,
Aught Black,
Moses Barr, 2
James Bridges,
Mar Bukler,
Pride Bradshaw,
David G. Brandon,
Thos. C. Blakely,

C.

Henry Cline, 2
Samuel Collins,
William Coyuell,
Jacob Cosner,
Peter Cosner,
Philip Craft,
John Cobb,
George Clodfetter,

D.

Cleslu Dyer,
Francis Davis,

E.

Samuel Egin,
William Edwards,

F.

James Ferguson,
John Falls,
John Frye,
Philip Frye,

G.

John Garrison,
William Garrison,

H.

John Hiel,
Henry Harmen,
Isaac Hermy,
Thomas Heury,
Major Hull,
Henry Hoover,
Daniel R. Hoyl,
John B. Harny,

K.

Juwes Kincaid,
Drury Kimbal,
Robert Keer,
John King,
Jacob Keirner,

L.

Richmewl Lewis,
John Lingerfett,

M.

Rachel McMiue,
Daniel Mosar,
Lonzo B. McCarver,
John March,
Thomas A. Mera,
Abraham Mauney,
Mary Marshal,
Berd M. McPherson, 2
Benj. Miller, 3
Fredr Moses,

N.

Peter Newton,

O.

John Onts,

Q.

Michael Qurell,

R.

David Ramsey,
Jacob Rudisel,
Richard Rocket,
John Rope,
Michael Rhyne,
John Rudisel,
Judath Rubb.

S.

Michael Speagle, 2
Eliza Summit,
George Streut,
John Stetes,
Mitchael Sumwun,
Cartwell Spain,
Peter Sumwey,
Samuel Self,
George Seagle,
Mr. Stene.

T.

Catherine Taylor,
Conrad Tipps,
James Taylor,
Nicholas Tucker.

V.

Jacob Vinson.

W.

Ezekel Wilson,
Alexander Ward,
Nancy Williams,
James Wray,
Isaac Wells,
Joel Wells,
John Wollister,
John Weer.

Y. Daniel Young.

D. REINHARDT, P. M.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1828.

William Lee Davidson *vs.* John B. Conally.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not a resident of this State:—It is Ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at out next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said County at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in May next to answer plead or demur, otherwise judgment by default will be entered againt him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

April 9, 1828.—per. adv. $2 50

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1827.

John Weeks, Adm'r. *vs.* Tho: G. Polk, Ex'r. and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Sadler and Mary his wife; Thomas Robinson and Rebecca his wife; Moses Aiken and Jane his wife; Osborne Robinson, Jane Robinson, Alexander Robinson, Nancy Robinson, James Robinson and Thompson Robinson, defendants in this suit, live beyond the limits of this state: Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that they appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1828, and plead to the bill of complaint of John Weeks, Administrator with the will annexed, of James Robinson, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

D. R. DUNLAP, *Clerk.*

April 1, 1828—pr. adv. $2 50

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at the Journal Office.

Politics of the Day.

GENERAL JACKSON.

In his letter to Samuel Swartwout, of the 23d February, 1825, General Jackson thus expresses himself:—

"The war over, and peace restored, I retired to my farm, to private life, where but for the call I received to the senate of the Union, I should have contentedly remained.—I have *never sought office* nor power, *nor have I been willing to hold any post longer than I could be useful to my country, not myself, and I trust I never shall.*"

If the reader will contrast the above *assertions* of General Jackson, with the *facts* presented in the following article, he will at once see the propriety of that rule which prevents an individual from testifying in his own behalf. This is not the only instance in which the General has been proved to have misstated the fact, in relation to himself. That he has also done it in relation to others, we instance his charges made against Mr. Clay, to Beverly.

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer.

"By an act of Congress of the 3d March, 1815, a considerable reduction of the army was effected: two Major Generals, viz. Gen. Brown and Gen. Jackson were retained. Gen. Jackson retired to his plantation, to enjoy that farmer's life, of which we have heard so much, with an annual income of *seven thousand dollars*, arising from the salary and perquisites of the office he held. This agreeable situation he was permitted to enjoy until the spring of 1821, when a further reduction of the army took place. He was then appointed Governor of Florida, over which he resigned about seven months. Now, to enable our readers to form a correct estimate of the patriotic disinterestedness, and economical simplicity of life of this *plain farmer of Tennessee*, we subjoin his account for the year 1820, as it stands on the books of the second and third auditors of the treasury of the United States, viz.

From Jan. 1, 1820, *to Dec.* 30. 1820.	
Pay, (as Maj. Gen.)	$2,400 00
Subsistence,	1,098 00
Extra rations, (wines we presume,)	1,098 00
Forage,	572 00
Servants.	
Pay,	240 00
Subsistence,	292 80
Clothing,	140 16
Rent of quarters, (the Hermitage,)	400 00
Fuel,	224 00
Transportation of baggage,	166 40
Holding treaty with the Chactaw Indians; travelling expenses for self and Doke's stand,	425 83
Bill at Dokes',	156 77
Pay as commissioner from the 14th Sept. to the 21st Oct. 37 days, at 8 dollars per day,	296 00
Expenses for Gen. Jackson and suite on their return,	351 50
Pay as commissioner on return, from the 21st Oct. to the 10th Nov. 20 days, at 8 dollars per day,	160 00
	$8,121 47

For his seven months services as Governor of Florida, he charged *seven thousand dollars.* One item in the account is a charge of *one thousand and forty nine dollars* for wines, &c. for the use of his family during the period. From these accounts, it will be seen that the General, while at home attending to his farm, charged his full pay of *two hundred dollars per month* as Major General, as if in actual service! Two thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars per year, for boarding himself at his own table—672 dollars 96 cents, for feeding, clothing and wages of his own negroes employed on his farm—400 dollars rent for his own house and 224 dollars for burning his own wood. In addition to these enormous charges for holding a commission of Major General, he charges $1,390 00, for less than two months services as Indian agent, all included in the same year, for which he had charged the full allowance as Major General. Here, then, we have a sample of the style of living of this "*plain Tennessee farmer.*" We wonder how many farmers can be found in Pennsylvania, that would use 1,049 dollars worth of wines in their families in *seven months.* Truly, the General can wield the *bottle* as well as the *sword!*

Striking resemblance between Gen. *Washington* and Gen. *Jackson.*

Gen. Washington when appointed commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army, notified Congress that he should receive no pay for his services; and immediately at the close of the War resigned his commission.

Gen. Jackson drew the full pay of Major General, to the last dollar, so long as he held a commission: in time of profound peace while residing on his own plantation near Nashville, made the same charges against Government for services, fuel, horses and forage, as are allowed to an officer of that grade in actual service. He did not resign his Commission until it became necessary for a proposed reduction in the Army.

When two thousand of the Pennsylvania Line revolted during the Revolution at a period of imminent danger, and expressed the determination to return home upon the plea that the inlistment had expired; had abandoned their Camp and their officers, and performed part of their journey; an inquiry was ordered into the truth of their statements, and their grievances promised redress. Upon an investigation, those whose term of service had expired were discharged, and the remainder retained in service without punishment.

When two hundred of the Tennessee Militia during the late war, at the expiration of their legal term of service, claimed to be discharged and returned home; they were orderd to be brought back, were tried by a Court Martial, and all sentenced to receive punishment, and six were executed by order of Gen. Jackson.

When a party of the Continental Congress were endeavouring to effect the removal of Gen. Washington from the chief command, by charging him with a want of military talent and errors in conduct, he remained at the Head of the Army, faithfully exerting his time and talents in the cause of his country, without a murmur at the injury and injustice offered him. When the conduct of Gen. Jackson in the Seminole War was under investigation in the Senate of the United States, he repaired to Washington city, attended by his aids, and denounced several of that venerable body, and threatened those who presumed to express their disapprobation of his official acts.

Gen. Washington, without his solicitation, was invested by Congress, for a limited time, with dictatorial powers, at a most difficult period of the Revolution, but there is no evidence that he ever exercised that high and absolute authority conferred upon him.

Gen Jackson, contrary to the expressed decision of the Legislature of Louisiana, assumed and exercised dictatorial power at New-Orleans, insulted and defied the civil authorities.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, when Gen. Washington resigned his Commission into the hands of Congress, the President of that august assembly, addressed the following language to him: You have conducted the great military contest with wisdom and fortitude, *invariably regarding the rights of civil power* throughout all disasters and changes.

On the announciation of peace at New-Orleans, Gen. Jackson was brought before a Judicial Tribunal, and fined for his outrages upon the civil authorities.

PRESIDENTIAL.

It has been happily said that "there is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at its flood, leads on to fortune," and the experience of every one has shown how often the tide of his affairs has ebb'd too soon to consummate the hopes it promised or reach the point to which it seemed destined. This seems to be in rapid progress of illustration in the case of one of the candidates for the Presidency. There have been times since the election of Mr. Adams when the tide on which Gen. Jackson was borne seemed to be carrying him with a resistless impulse towards the high office for which he was struggling. But, fortunately for our country, that tide swollen and excited as it was by what ever interested and unprincipled men could add to its bitter waters, began to subside ere it had raised him to that elevated station. It evidently began to ebb when the bustle and parade and artificial excitement which agitated the minds of men previous to the last anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, had ended, as the hopes of the General must—in disappointment. Much had been anticipated from the excitement of that occasion. No effort was spared to make it proportioned to the ends proposed to be gained by his friends. No measure was left untried which could awaken the sympathies of the American people, generous as they were known to be, in favor of the hero of that day. But it passed without any of the anticipated results. The efforts in most cases were found to be vain.—The huzzas of the crowd died away and the excitement

dissipated with the returning reason of the people. The change had been run too often upon the only event in his life worthy of being commemorated and the public began to think for themselves. They saw how feeble were the claims of a *mere* warrior, however prodigal of human life he might have been, to the office for which Gen. Jackson was aspiring. Public sentiment has we believe, from that moment, been rapidly growing more sound upon this subject. New Hampshire has already shown that her hardy sons are not to be sold like slaves by Hill and Woodbury, and New York is bursting the chain that bound her to the car of the hero. Other states are fast joining the phalanx of patriotic freemen who, while they are willing to honor the brave, are unwilling to be governed by a mere military chieftain. The prospect before us grows brighter as the progress of the sentiment becomes more and more visible. Our government must necesssarily rely for its support upon the intelligence and integrity of the people. And we must see greater evidence than is now before us to convince us that the United States within forty years after the adoption of our present form of Government, can be made willing to raise to the first office, under that government a man who possesses so few of the requisite qualifications, as by the admission of his friends, General Jackson does. We never can believe that the people will knowingly and deliberately do this, and we belive too that they are daily becoming more satisfied of his incompetency and unfitness. *Nat Aegis.*

A Jackson Sign !—It appears that such has been the waste of time in Congress in not passing the appropriation bills, that a bill drawn by Commodore Biddle, now at sea for $5000, could not be paid, and that a vessel of war was detained from sailing, lately, for want of $45,000. And the Jacksonians say they have a decided majority in Congress.

Delaware Journal.

The above article reminds us of a fact which came to our knowledge last week; which is, that for want of funds to pay them, most of the artizans, mechanics, and labourers, at the navy yard, Washington, had been discharged. When we say want of funds, we do not mean that there is no money in the treasury; but that the Jackson Congress have delayed passing the appropriation bills until those of former years have been expended, and there is nothing to meet the ordinary expenses of government, although there is plenty of money in the treasury. Instead of attending to the interests of the nation, the Jacksonists in Congress have been devising ways and means to pull down the government. The people of America surely will not tolerate such corrupt and pernicious practices; if they do, the days of the republic will soon have been numbered. This is one of the evils attendant on the actions of those whose motto is, "*men* not *measures.*"

Marylander.

From the Cayuga (N. Y.) Republican, April 2.

The Presidency.—It will be recollected by the readers of this paper that it has never entered the lists in the controversy between Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, and as long as there was a hope that our late distinguished and lamented Clinton would be a candidate, he was decidedly the man of our choice above all others—but since his removal from this scene of his earthly fame, and so far as can at present be judged, there will be only Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson to contend for the high station at the ensuing election. As we desire to be on the side of consistency and candor, and as we have no motive but the good of our common country in view, we unhesitatingly give our opinion that the interests of this great Republic will be best promoted by the re-election of Mr. A. instead of displacing him, solely, it would seem, to try an experiment with Gen. J. We do not doubt the abilities of J. as a soldier, neither deny that he may have many merits as a man; but as a statesman, as a man capable of wielding the destinies of this great Nation, he sinks even to insignificance, when compared with Mr. Adams, a man of known talents, long experience and tried integrity. We shall give our readers from week to week, as our limits will admit, such information in relation to this subject as we believe to be correct, and which shall enable all to compare the relative merits of the two candidates, and decide understandingly.

The Annual Town Meeting was held in this town (Auburn) yesterday. An attempt was made by some few to do something in favor of *Jacksonism*, which failed.

Thomson.—The Author of the "Castle of Indolence," paid homage in that admirable Poem, to the master passion of his own easy nature. He has been seen standing at a peach tree with both his hands in his pockets, eating the fruit as it grew. Another instance of his extreme laziness is given; that being discovered in bed at a very late hour in the day, when he was asked why he did not rise, his answer was, "Why troth mon, I see nae motive for rising."

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Tuesday, April 10, 1828.—On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvement.

The question being on the second amendment, limiting the appropriations for surveys to such surveys as have already been commenced—

Mr. Kane spoke against the amendment.

Mr. Hendricks followed, at some length, in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Hayne explained, in reply to some observations which fell from the Senators from Indiana.

Mr. Johnson, of La. spoke at considerable length against the amendment, entering into a detailed explanation of the objects of the surveys made or ordered to be made; showing that they were, more or less, national, and that they came within the provisions of the law of 1824.

Mr. Smith of Md. made a few remarks in reply to a question proposed to him by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. Noble spoke, at length, against the amendment.

Messrs. Kane, Benton, and Branch, added some remarks; when

The question was taken on concurring in the amendment made in the Committee of the Whole, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas 24.—Nays 23.

The Vice President rose and said, that he hoped it would not be considered improper for the Chair to explain the motives by which he was actuated in giving his casting vote yesterday in favor of this amendment, as he considered that these motives had been called in question by some of the Senators in the course of the debate. The vote given by the Chair was not an abandonment of the principles which he had before entertained and avowed on the subject of internal improvements. He had always believed that system abounded with difficulties which would eventually run it down. He was apprehensive that the system would be diverted from national to local purposes; from its legitimate objects, to the promotion of the views of political combinations. He did not attempt to state that this had already been the case. It was the fortune of the individual who now fills the Chair, to be at the head of the War Department when the act of 1824 passed. He considered the law as having a most important bearing. The first thing which struck him was that it was necessary distinctly to make out the objects contemplated by the act. He accordingly submitted to the President a project, in which he endeavored to fix upon such objects for the operation of the law as were national. He gave it as his opinion, also, that the whole control of the subject should belong to Congress; for he thought the responsibility too great for one individual officer. It was his opinion that specific appropriations should be made by Congress for each particular object. This precaution was, he believed, necessary in carrying on this system in purity. The same doctrines of specific appropriations he had occasion, previously, to advocate in the House of Representatives. In giving his vote yesterday, he acted in conformity with the same principles. He had abandoned no doctrine which he ever advocated. Allusion had also been made, in the debate, to the casting vote given by the Chair, two years ago, against the appropriation of public lands for the Illinois canal.

The Chair on that occasion anticipated, from the closeness of the previous votes, the probability of his being called upon to give a casting vote upon the final question. He therefore spoke to some Senators who were interested in the success of the bill, informing them of his objections to it, and advising them that, unless those objections were obviated by amendments, he should be compelled to vote against the bill. Those Senators did not feel themselves at liberty to depart from their instructions, and to take upon themselves the responsibility of offering amendments. The divided vote which was anticipated occurred, and the Chair considered that the public lands were common property, and, therefore, that the canal, to the construction of which they might be appropriated, should be common property. He could not see the propriety of giving the State of Illinois a portion of the public property for the construction of a canal which was not to be toll free to the citizens of every State in the Union. The people of the adjoining State, Missouri, were as much interested in the work as the people of Illinois, or more so; and in common with every other State, had a right to the facilities which this canal might afford. From this opinion, the Chair had not seen fit to depart. In conclusion, the Chair hoped that he would be excused for making this brief exposition of his views in reply to the allusion made to him. If he knew himself, he never entertained an opinion which he was not free to avow.

Mr. Noble said, the Chair states that he understood some charges to be made against him in this debate. Will the Chair state what were the charges, and by whom were they made?

A call to order.

The Vice President said he understood both of the Senators from Indiana to impute to him an abandonment of principles which he formerly entertained.

Mr. Noble rose and addressed the Chair—

Several Senators called to order.

Mr. Noble said he wished to explain; and, turning to the Senate, said you may call to order, but I will address the Chair.

The Vice President said there was no question before the Senate.

Mr. Noble said, neither was there any question before the Senate when the Chair spoke.

Mr. Tazewell called the Senator from Indiana to order.

The Vice President said, there is no question before the Senate: the Senator from Indiana will take his seat.

Mr. Noble resumed his seat, saying, I sit down because I am compelled to do it.

INTELLIGENCE.

In a late debate in the House of Commons, the following allusion to Mr. Rothschild, was made by Mr. Cunscomb. —"There is, Sir, deny it who can, who possesses a secret influence behind the Throne, whose form is never seen, whose name is never breathed, who has access to all the secrets of the State, and who manages all the sudden springs of Ministerial arrangement—

At whose soft nod the streams of honor flow,
Whose smiles all place and patronage bestow,

Closely connected with this invisible, this incorporeal, person stands a more solid and substantial form, a new and formidable power, till these days unknown in Europe: master of unbounded wealth, he boasts that he is the arbiter of peace and war, and that the credit of nations depends upon his nod; his correspondents are innumerable; his couriers out run those of sovereign Princes, and absolute Sovereigns; ministers of state are in his bay. Paramount in the Cabinets of continental Europe, he aspires to the domination of our own; even the great Don Miguel himself, of whom we have lately heard and seen so much, was obliged to have recourse to the purse of this individual, before he could take possession of his throne. Sir, that such secret influences do exist, is a matter of notoriety; they are known to have been but too busy in the underplot of the recent revolution, &c."

The Manifesto of the Ottoman Porte, breathes an indignant and warlike spirit, and might be called a formal declaration of hostilities; but, still, we expect rather a plausible compromise, than a bloody contest. The British cabinet will not, if possible, suffer "the ancient ally" of His Britannic Majesty to be brought into extreme peril of utter destruction; and France and Austria have hitherto considered the preservation of the main Turkish empire in Europe as a fundamental maxim of policy. The three powers will strenuously labor in concert to avert a dogged war: we infer this design from the tenor of all the ministerial speeches and official despatches, which have appeared in the European gazettes. If the porte should soon accede to the Treaty of Mediation, it will not be the first time that the Sublime has thus blenched and quailed as a storm seemed about to burst upon the Crescent, even after having made demonstrations and issued assurances scarcely less positive and menacing than the present. It may be, we confess, that religious fanaticism has deeply taken the alarm, and become desperate; and will irresistibly provoke a trial of strength. We cannot doubt what would be the consequences of such an infatuation, if the allies should earnestly and perseveringly employ their combined forces.

Nat. Gaz.

Amongst the bandages of an Egyptian mummy in the Philosophical Hall at Leeds, a small piece of red leather has been found, stamped with hieroglyphic characters, which determine the date of this interesting monument of antiquity. They are the Royal Legend of Yemesses V. the Amenophis, Memophis of the Greek writers, the father of the great Sesostris, and the last monarch of Manethe's 18th dynasty of the kings of Egypt. He ascended the throne of the Pharaohs in year 1493, A.C. The individual, therefore, whose remains are still in so perfect a state of preservation, was the contemporary of Moses, and officiated as incense-bearer and scribe to the shrine of the God Mandon, at Thebes, in Upper Egypt, more than 3,300 years ago.

English paper.

The following testimony to American generosity and feeling, is taken from a pamphlet entitled "Remarks during a residence from June1 8th to August 11th, 1820, at the Cape of Good Hope, by Thomas George Love," an Englishman —published in Buenos Ayres:—

"Foreigners of all nations are domesticated in Cape Town; Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, &c. and even North Americans. A gentleman of the latter State, (and I regret that I cannot recollect his name) has gained much esteem from the following occurrence. He commanded an American privateer, last war, (I think the Rambler) and made a considerable sum of money in captures from us. He had taken a British merchant vessel in the latitude of the Cape, and went, himself, in the boat, to take possession. On boarding, almost the first object that met his eye was a beautiful woman's tears. (the Captain's wife.) "A woman's tears are more fatal than our swords;" at least the American seemed to feel something of this. Addressing the afflicted lady, he stated that he had only boarded to hear the news, and have the pleasure of a glass of wine with the captain. He proceeded to the captain, and after the lady had retired, told her husband that although by the laws of war, the vessel was made a prize, yet a sight of so much distress would not allow him to proceed to extremities. Taking pen, ink, and paper, he made over all claim on the vessel to the fair creature that had so interested him.

Shortly after this event the war closed, and the privateer came into Table Bay. The intelligence of his generosity had preceded him, and upon passing a British frigate anchored in the Bay, the band, in compliment, struck up the air of "Yankee Doodle." The lovely "Niobe" who had thus softened the heart of the rough sailor, was brought to bed at the Cape, and the child named after her benefactor. The American told me he felt more real pleasure at this than the value of the prize could possibly have given him. Privateersmen are generally reputed to be so hard-hearted and mercenary, that one would hardly believe this detail. Yet it is well authenticated at the Cape, and I feel the greatest pleasure in relating it. I had the happiness of knowing the individual whose conduct was at once so delicate and humane."

The person, of whom this honorable anecdote is told, was Captain Otway Burns, of Beaufort, North Carolina.

Baltimore Amer.

Norfolk, April 7.

MOST LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.

It is with a feeling of deep sorrow that we announce the following occurrence which has cast a gloom of sadness over our whole community:—On Saturday forenoon the following young gentlemen, midshipmen in the U. S. Navy, viz: *William J. Slidell, Frederick Rodgers, Robert M. Harrison*, and *Bushrod W. Hunter*, manned a sail boat, and proceeded down the river, as they had been accustomed to do, for recreation and practice. The wind was blowing fresh; but when they had proceeded about three miles down it became flawy, with intervals of dead calm. It was after one of these intervals, that a sudden and very heavy flaw of wind struck the sails, when the boat capsized, filled, and instantly sunk, carrying down with her Mr. Slidell, who never rose. Mr. Rodgers and Mr. Harrison cheered each other for some time, but exhausted by cold and fatigue, the former sunk, and the latter soon shared his fate. Poor Hunter was on the eve of following his ill-fated companions, when an East river schooner then bearing down, picked him up, nearly in a state of insensibility, and put back with him to the Navy Yard, where, with proper care he was in a little time restored to health.

Immediately on the receipt of these distressing particulars, Com. Barron ordered boats down to drag for the bodies; but they have not yet been found.

Mr. Slidell was from New York, and brother to the lady of Captain M. C. Perry. Mr. Rodgers was 16 or 17 years of age, and son of Commodore Rodgers. Mr. Harrison was son of Robert M. Harrison, Esq. Commercial Agent at St. Bartholomew. They were young men of the finest promise and much caressed in the circle of acquaintance to which they had found a ready introduction in this place.

Norfolk Herald.

From the National Journal.

MIDSHIPMAN RODGERS.

The late melancholy disaster at Norfolk, by which three of the most promising young officers of the Navy are forever lost to their friends and their country, exhibits, in it sparticular circumstances, such an instance of noble generosity as to merit a more detailed relation of them han could be given in the first hasty notice of the event. It will afford gratification to their friends, even in the midst of affliction, to exhibit their example to their comrades, and show what heroic youth our gallant Navy could boast.

The facts are related by Mr. Hunter, the survivor, and are as follows:—The boat was struck by a sudden gust, or whirlwind, which turned her instantly round, when she filled and sunk, carrying down with her all on board in the vortex she made. Mr. Slidel was seen no more. Messrs. Rodgers, Harrison, and Hunter, rose to the surface, when Mr. Rodgers enquired if either could not swim, and was answered by Mr. Harrison that *he* could not, upon which Mr. Rodgers dived to the boat, and extricated some of he oars, seats, &c from their fastenings, and distributed them to his companions. When he and Mr. Hunter had got Mr. Harrison upon an oar and swam a short distance, Mr. R. recollected a favorite dog that he had brought with him, and becoming troublesome in the boat he had tied him there, just before the squall.—He therefore swam back and dived a second time, and made great exertions to release the dog, but being unable to do this, he came up again, and gave all his exertions, with those of Mr. Hunter, to the assistance of Harrison; cheering him with encouragement, and assuring that he would save him if possible. Mr. Harrison seeing the danger of his generous friends, conjured them to look to their own safety only. So that, in that perilous hour, when Nature would seem to dictate the sacrifice of a fellow sufferer for our own safety, the only struggle between these noble youths was that of generosity. Mr. Rodgers, exhausted as he was, still cheered and assisted his comrade, till he sunk to rise no more. He then swam for a vessel beating down, and as he had left the oar, he passed Mr. Hunter, who swam slower with that encumbrance; but Mr. H. soon after passed his lifeless body floating upon the waters.

The writer of this has known this gallant boy from his earliest childhood, and has always remarked his excessive generosity and noble character, which was the surest pledge that such *must* have been his conduct in a trial like that, even had there been no generous survivor to relate it so faithfully.

A distinguished nobleman said to one who offered him consolation for the loss of a gallant son, "I am more proud of my *dead* son than I should be of any living one in Europe." And it is a sentiment that *all* fathers of gallant sons know how to appreciate.

The Prince of Timbuctoo.—A statement is going the rounds of the papers, from which it appears that the heir apparent of the throne of Timbuctoo is now a slave at Natchez; and that application has been made to the American Colonization Society for aid to emancipate him, and restore him to his own country. It is even said that, of right, he is already king—his late majesty having died suddenly of repletion, as stated a short time since on the authority of private advices to a Philadelphia Journal.

The particulars of the Prince's history are these; His name is Abduhl Rahhahman. He was born in 1792 at Timbuctoo, where his uncle Abu Abraham was then king. His father was sent out by the monarch as Governor to a colony tributary to his dominions. Prince, (for Abduhl goes by that name in the family of his present master,) after completing his education, entered the army, and soon rose to distinction as a military chieftain. At the age of twenty-five, he was appointed to the command of a large body of men, to be employed against a tribe of negroes called Hebolts. He succeeded in putting them to flight; but on his retreat fell into an ambuscade, was made prisoner and sold to a slave ship then on the coast. A gentleman formerly of Louisiana, now dead, saw him in Africa, in power, and received kindnesses from him—He has been the property of Col. F. at Natchez during his whole captivity.

This second Gambia is sober, honest and industrious; does not complain of his condition; and has never been guilty of a mean action—He is six feet in height; and though sixty-five years of age, has the vigor of the meridian of life. His complexion has been much darkened by exposure; but it is said that he is undoubtedly a Moor, and he states explicitly, with an air of pride, that not a drop of negro blood flows in his veins. He has married, however, notwithstanding his prejudices against the blacks, and has several children. We wish that these members of the royal family of Timbuctoo may in pursuance of the application for their emancipation, be ere long restored to their native climate.

N. Y. Statesman.

Terrible Earthquake.—Our foreign papers received by the last arrival at New York, give accounts from Madras, of the destruction of the fort of Kolitaran, where a thousand persons were buried beneath its ruins. The same convulsion had "shivered a mountain in pieces," which, falling into the river Rowee, caused the country to be inundated to a distance of 100 *coss* round. Three thousand workmen were employed in cutting a channel through the mountain; and great apprehension was entertained of the injury likely to be sustained by Lahore, whenever the river should force itsway through the channel.

It was also computed that no fewer than 30,000 victims had perished from cholera, in Amritser, Lahore and the Camp.—*Amer. Traveller.*

Essex, N. Y. April 5.—*The Demon. Intemperance*, has devoured another victim! A man by the name of Barney M'Gowan, of Crownpoint, last week entered into a written agreement with one of his neighbors to drink no ardent spirits for six months. After signing the paper, which was to take effect the follwing day, he remarked that 'he would take one more good hearty drink.' He did so and he was a corpse in a few hours.

We understand that is determined, at the Treasury, to pay off *five millions* of the principal of the public debt on the *first of July next.* *Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1828.

The editor informs his patrons, that this is the last number of the Journal, which will be issued at this place. The establishment will be removed to Salisbury, and the paper be published there hereafter, under the title of the *Yadkin and Catawba Journal*; and will be afforded to subscribers at $3 per annum, or $2 50, if paid in advance.

In deciding upon a removal, we have not acted hastily. For several months past, we have received strong and persevering solicitations from friends in different counties, to make this change in the location of our Press; and it is only after mature reflection and careful consultation, that we have consented to it. In taking this step, therefore, we have been influenced, (as has been previously remarked on another occasion) as well by the opinions of our friends in a number of counties, as by the convictions of our own judgment. But to guard against misapprehension or misrepresentation of our motives, we deem it advisable to state, that they are two-fold,—personal and political; in other words, the hope and expectation of promoting our personal interest, and of extending the political influence of the *Journal*, are our governing motives. Charlotte, as a position for the publication of a paper, labours under the permanent disadvantage of being in a border county, and consequently all support south of it is almost completely cut off; while the central position of Salisbury gives it advantages over any other place in the western part of the State; the conclusion, therefore, is a rational one, that two papers can be better supported there, than they can while one is published in this place, and the other in Salisbury. Public opinion, and, we may add, the public interest, call for two papers in the upper section of the State, which, on a very moderate estimate, can afford a most adequate support; it is not only desirable, therefore, but absolutely essential, that they should posses equal advantages in point of position. We have thus briefly explained the reasons which have influenced us in this matter. That they will be approved of by all, it were, perhaps, unreasonable to expect; but, to a large portion of the candid and reflecting, we may hope they will prove satisfactory.

To the patrons and friends of the Journal, we tender our sincere thanks for the support which they have extended to it; and we respectfully solicit its continuance. The friends of the Administration, it is hoped, will be fully sensible of the importance, in this momentous crisis of the country, of sustaining those papers, (few in number in this State,) which have dared to stem the current setting so strongly in favor of the elevation of a successful soldier, and a mere soldier, to the Presidency; which advocate the salutary doctrine, that for the first civil office in the country, eminent civil qualifications and virtues should be sought for; which deprecate the precedent, as fraught with danger, and ominous of the fate of the republic, of rewarding mere military services, (great as they may be) unaccompanied by any claims or qualifications of a civil character, with the office of Chief Magistrate of the Republic,—an office which peculiarly requires high civil talents and long experience.

Such of our subscribers, as may wish to withdraw their subscriptions, can do so by giving us notice; but they will, in the first place, as a matter of course, pay up all arrearages.

"One of the Cabarrus Jackson Committee," in the last Carolinian, has published a column and a half of "observations," in reply to some remarks of ours on the "*mene, mene, tekel upharsin*," as adopted by the Jackson Cabarrus Committee, in their address to the public. But as his "remarks are yet unfinished," we shall wait until he has said all he has to say; and should he offer any thing requiring a reply from us, we may then briefly review his "observations."

Georgia.—An administration ticket is forming in this state. There are already two Jackson tickets, one supported by the Clark, the other by the Troup party:—the latter ticket, if successful, it is supposed will vote for Jackson, as President, but not for Calhoun, as Vice-President.

Elections were held in Massachusetts and Connecticut, on the first Monday in April, for Governor and members of the Legislature. In Connecticut, the Jackson party did not deem it worth their while to make an effort, and Gov. Tomlinson was re-elected without opposition; but in Massachusetts they started an opposition to Gov. Lincoln, who, notwithstanding, received nearly all the votes. In the city of Boston, *Harrison Gray Otis, of Hartford Convention memory*, received about 250 votes, as a Jackson candidate, while Gov. Lincoln received nearly three thousand.

Another Sign!—Our readers will learn with astonishment, that the private Secretary of the President, while actually engaged in his official duties, has been violently assaulted, within the *walls of the Capitol*, by Rusell Jarvis, one of the editors of the *Telegraph!* This is another specimen of what we may expect under the reign of the Hero! It is only a few weeks since, that the Reporter of the National Intelligencer was assaulted and beaten by *Duff Green*, in one of the Committee Rooms of the Senate; and when the Reporter appealed to that body against this gross outrage within their own walls, they declined taking any cognizance of it! The editors of the Telegraph, emboldened by this impunity, doubtless consider themselves as privileged characters, placed beyond the reach of the laws; and *Jarvis*, in imitation of his worthy associate, has now committed an outrage still more atrocious, by assaulting the Private Secretary of the President, while passing from the Hall of Representatives to the Chamber of the Senate, to convey a message from the President to that body!

We learn from Washington, says the Register of the 22d, that Mr. John Adams, son of the President, was violently assaulted a few days since, in the Capitol, by Russel Jarvis, one of the Editors of the Telegraph, whilst in the discharge of his duties as Private Secretary. From the following Message, it will be seen, that the President has laid the matter before Congress, and that a Committee has been appointed to investigate it:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

WASHINGTON, 17th APRIL, 1828.

In conformity with the practices of all my predecessors, I have, during my service in the office of President, transmitted to the two Houses of Congress, from time to time, by the same private Secretary, such messages as a proper discharge of my constitutional duty appeared to me to require. On Saturday last, he was charged with the delivery of a message to each House. Having presented that which was intended for the House of Representatives, whilst he was passing within the Capitol, from their Hall to the Chamber of the Senate for the purpose of delivering the other message, he was waylaid and assaulted in the Rotundo, by a person, in the presence of a member of the House, who interposed, and separated the parties. I have thought it my duty to communicate this occurrence to Congress, to whose wisdom it belongs, to consider whether it is of a nature requiring from them any animadversion; and a so, whether any further laws or regulations are necessary, to ensure security in the official intercourse between the President and Congress, and to prevent disorders within the Capitol itself. In the deliberations of Congress upon this subject, it is neither expected nor desired by me, that any consequence should be attached to the private relation in which my Secretary stands to me.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Mr. Hoffman moved that it be referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McDuffie objected to this motion; and, observing that the subject of the message, was of an important character and required to be noticed by the House in the most solemn and respectful manner, moved that it be referred to a Select Committee.

The question being taken on Mr. Hoffman's motion, it was negatived without a division. The resolution for a Select Committee was then agreed to, and it was ordered to consist of seven members.

The House then adjourned.

The State Bank.—Wm. H. Haywood, Esq. Cashier of the Principal Bank at Raleigh, has resigned that office, and Charles Dewey, Esq. Cashier of the Fayetteville Branch, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Benjamin A. Barham, Esq. of Raleigh, was then appointed Cashier of the Branch at Fayetteville, but declined; when Duncan McRae, Esq. formerly Cashier, received the appointment.

The Commencement of the Medical College of S. Carolina took place on the 8th inst. The Degrees were conferred upon 32 Graduates, of whom three were from this State, viz: Alex'r C. Wilson, of Mecklenburg; Samuel B Watson, of Charlotte, and Wm. B. Lane, of Montgomery.

Slave Trade.—We have been permitted, (says the New York Gazette) to make the following extract of a letter from Rio-de-Janeiro, dated the 30th of January, from which it will be observed that the traffic in human flesh is carried on, on an extensive and most inhuman scale:

"Small fast vessels have found, for some months past, a ready sale here. At least a dozen of them are now fitting out for Mozambique. Dollars, which a short time since were worth 1450 reis, are now selling at 1800. Their slave trade expires in 1830, so that they are determined to improve the time.—Nearly *ten thousand* have arrived from the coast in the last six months, besides vast numbers thrown overboard! They are a heartless set of villains."

Auction Sales.—The City Hotel was sold at auction yesterday at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to settle the estate of one of the proprietors, for the sum of 121,0000 dollars, to Mr. J. J Astor. The lot and building of the La Fayette Theatre was also struck off at 21,500 dollars, to Mr. H. Yates.

N. Y. Merchants' Telegraph.

Mr. Nathaniel Marston, of Maine, has *published* Miss Saprina Castor for *jilting* him in consequence of receiving overtures from a young gentleman, who, she had reason to believe, possessed more of the "*one thing needful.*" He says, "a few weeks since, unknown to me, she received an offer from a young man, who had a little more *cash* than I could command, and on my arrival, I found that he, or his *cash*, had supplanted me in her *affections*! I warn all young men against being caught in such an evil net; congratulating myself, however, on thus escaping, with little mortification, and the loss of a few days' time, the matrimonial bands with which I should soon have been bound by the perfidious coquet."

From the Richmond (Va.) Compiler.

Manufactures.—The Virginians begin to discover, that it is their interest to make in part their own *clothing*, as well as their bread. If they have more labour than is necessary to *feed* themselves, why should they not also clothe themselves? If they cannot manufacture *every* article of clothing, why should they not many parts of it? Why not at least clothe their laborers, and proceed gradually to manufacture some of the material parts of their own clothing?

We understand, that arrangements are making to establish some new factories among us. We stated, a short time since, that a cotton factory was about to be built on the Manchester side of the river. This scheme is in a train of accomplishment. The manufacturer has already brought his family—and the proprietor of the site is about erecting the necessary buildings.

We understand also, that Mr. Cunningham's large manufacturing flour mills on the line of the James River Canal, are about to be converted into a cotton factory. The proprietor of the mills has already gone to the North to lay in the necessary machinery and workmen—and, in partnership with another gentleman of capital, is about to commence the business on a safe basis and on a respectable scale. They will start 2000 spindles, power and hand looms, &c.—It is expected, that they will first confine themselves to cotton fabrics; beginning with those which are best suited to the market; probably the coarser ones in the first instance.—I may not be long before clothes for our laborers, and a variety of other domestics, may readily be supplied by the looms at our own doors.

We understand, that Capt. Ford, of Amelia county, has made a very promising beginning upon a small scale in the spinning of cotton yarns. He has converted his mills into a cotton factory—the cotton that he spins is grown in the neighbourhood—it is sent to him on toll—and it is his toll cotton principally that constitutes the profits of his establishment. He sends to market, either the yarns or the cloth which he has woven by common hand looms in the neighborhood. Most of his hands are said to be black boys. We are pleased to learn, from a very competent judge, that the yarns and stuffs which he has sent to this city are of a superior description to those from the Northern factories.

The age we live in is certainly an age remarkable for discovery and improvement, in all the departments of human knowledge and human enjoyment—a very wonder working age. It is already signalised by many discoveries and improvements, which we cannot here enumerate, if we had time to do so. And many more will doubtless be made 'ere the century is out.

By far the most no able that has been made—*micat inter omnes, velut, &c.*—we take it for granted that the reader knows the rest—is the discovery of *cotton seed whiskey*. Georgia lays claim to the honor of having brought this secret to light; and Mr. John Gray is the happy mortal who brings this honor to Georgia. He hath his domicil, we know not precisely in what county, but that he sojourneth somewhere in Georgia is stated to be certain.

Well, as the discovery of gunpowder, gravitation and the telescope was accidental, so also was the discovery of cotton seed whiskey. The statement is that Mr. John Gray, carelessly threw his cotton seed and corn together, and corn being scarce, some of the cotton seed found its way *accidentally* into the brewery. He was surprised at the unusual quantity of whiskey which was the result;—and well knowing, we suppose, that according to the true philosophy, the cause must always be adequate to the effect, and believing that the corn used in this particular case was not adequate to the whiskey produced, he inferred that the cotton seed must have had a share in the agency. Thinking thus, his next trial was with half and half. The next step was to try cotton seed alone. This produced a liquor, whether it be called red ruin, blue ruin, white ruin, or black ruin, we can't tell, for it is not known whether it be christened yet or not—which is said to be not quite so outrageous as either "Boston Particular," "knock knee," cockle burr," or that made from potatoes, but certainly possessing all the properties absolutely essential for the purposes of jollification.

Georgia Journal.

NEW YORK, APRIL 10.—On Friday last a young gentleman, eighteen years of age, left his friends in Boston, taking away with him money to the amount of $700. On investigating the affair it was discovered that he had absconded in company with a celebrated cyprian who is known as Miss *Barrett*, but whose real name is *Curtis*. It appeared also that this girl had acted the part of a Millwood, and seduced the unfortunate young man from his parental roof, by her fascination of manner and *heartfelt affection*. They were traced to this city and were seen last evening in the third tier of the Park Theatre, and this morning it was discovered that they had taken up their residence in an establishment in Church street. The officers having pursued them; arrived just in time to be too late, for the parties had a very few minutes previous left to embark on board the steamboat for Philadelphia; they immediately went to the slip and were fortunate enough to meet with the objects of the search. The young man was brought to the police and committed to Bridewell, until his friends in Boston have an opportunity of shipping him on a voyage likely to wean his attachment and improve his morals. Miss Barrett was brought up in the afternoon, and we understand from the evidence adduced, the magistrate (Alderman Valentine) intends to send her to the Penitentiary for 5 months.

From the New-York Statesman.

Surgery.—A novel and important surgical operation was performed, with complete success, by Dr. S. Pomeroy White, of Hudson, in this state, on the 22d of October last. A Mr. Vanvalkenburgh, tailor, aged sixty, was afflicted with a tumour, as large as a child's head, accumulated in ten months upon his left hip, proceeding, it was at length found by instrumental examination, from an aneurismal sac of five inches depth. To remove this it was agreed to take up and tie the *gluteal or internal iliac* artery, an operation never before attended with success in this country, and seldom in Europe. Repeated hemorrhages, weakness and danger, induced the patient to consent to the experiment. The artery was accordingly taken up below the disease, the ligature passed under (with the Philadelphia needle) one inch below the bifurcation, removed down about five inches (with Dr. A. E. Hosack's knot applicator) and tied firmly, and the incised parts united in the usual manner. The first dressing was on the eighth day; at the end of four weeks the ligature came away; and in ten days more the tumour had gradually subsided, and the patient was so far recovered as to walk about his neighborhood. The young surgeon was assisted by his father in the operation, and by other physicians in previous consultation. The details of the bold and fortunate experiment are given in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences; and we think that facts of this kind ought to be more generally communicated, as well for the credit of our skilful and enterprising practitioners, as for the common benefit of the public.

FRAUD IN COTTON.

A merchant of this city yesterday brought to our office two samples of Cotton, one of which is of a very supeior quality in point of color, & in the state of our market, a lot equal to it would command 10½ to 11 cents per lb; the other sample is very much stained, and would not command over 8 cents per lb.: both samples were taken from the same bale. The ends and the sides of the bale were made up with the prime inclosing the inferior, and owing to accident only, the cheat was discovered. We understand the Cotton was received from Camden, and that steps will be taken to find out and punish the packer of it.

Charleston Courier.

NEW ALBANY, (Illinois,) March 29.

We have learned from Gen. Clark, who has recently visited Nashville, and had a personal interview with him, that Gen. Jackson had transmitted an answer to the resolution of inquiry of the senate of this state, touching the protection of domestic manufactures and internal improvements.

The people of Lockport, N. Y. are about establishing a Tavern without a *Bar*, in order to accommodate the new line of "Sabbath-keeping stages." *Hot Coffee* is to be furnished instead of spirituous liquors.

A *Catamingo*, an animal never before heard of in the U. States, was shot lately in Pennsylvania. It resembles a Mink, is 30 inches long—the fur and hair white as snow. Goldsmith gives an account of some few on the coast of Africa, but not before heard of in America. The Catamingo and a Mink were fighting when seen, and both shot at one time.

Great Sale.—The whole amount at the late semi-annual sale at Market-Hall, by the New-England Society for the promotion of Manufactures and Mechanic Arts, was $599,690 08.

PENNSYLVANIA.

It is well known that Harrisburg is the hot bed of Jacksonism in Pennsylvania. It was here that the General was nominated for the Presidency, about the same time he was nominated at Greensburg, by R. Coulter and others. At the last Presidential election, so overwhelming and universal was the voice in favor of the General, and so few were the friends of Mr. Adams, that, after considerable exertion by two of his friends, but FIFTEEN VOTES were polled for him. On Friday last, (at the Borough election,) the friends of Mr. Adams polled *one hundred and thirty-five votes*, being an increase of *one hundred and twenty*. Had the necessary exertions been used to bring out our whole force, our ticket would have been safe. This, however, was not deemed necessary, as we had not the most distant idea that any exertions on our part could bring us so near a victory. In future, however, we shall better know our own strength, and, by bringing it in to action, we may with confidence calculate upon a more favorable result than the most sanguine amongst us ever dreamed of. We have no doubt but our opponents will again shout a broad the result of the last Friday's election, as a great victory. We have no great objection that they should do so, while, at the same time, we have seen enough to convince us that they feel chagrined at the result, as they, with great confidence, calculated on at least two, if not three to one, against us.

Harrisburg Intel.

John Randolph.—In his letter published in the last Richmond Enquirer, he says: "What I have most at heart of all attainable objects is the election of General Jackson."

In his letter to his constituents in 1822, he said, "The election of General Jackson to the Presidency is not to be dreaded, as it can in no event possibly occur; the people of the United States have not yet become so *Corrupted* as to choose a man of military talents, to govern the national councils."

In 1822, he thought his people must become greatly "*corrupted*" before they would choose General Jackson. He now thinks the election of the General the most desirable of all earthly things. What is the inference?

When this malignat, but deceitful being, was placed in the Senate of the United States, in 1825, he anticpated he should be kept there for the remainder of his life, and thinking that he should have no further occasion for the good will of the people of his district, whom he despises as he does the whole American population, he let out his true sentiments, and said they were "a poor set, a very poor set compared with the English." But behold the change! He was expelled from the Senate by the Legislature of his State, and being thrown back on the people of the district, he says, they are "the best, the most generous, and noble constituents that man ever had."

Antediluvian Forest.—At 300 feet below the sand bank of which the Island of Sheppy is composed, there is a prostrate antediluvian forest!—and when digging the well for the garrison it was found necessary even to blast the fossil timber. The British Museum, the Canterbury Museum, and French Institution at Paris have been enriched with fossils and fruits from this spot.

Maidston Jour.

DIED,

In this county, on the 21st instant, after a long illness, Mr. *John Dow*, an old and respectable citizen, about 70 years of age.

At his residence, near Madison, Morgan county, Ga. on Thursday morning, 3d inst. Mr. JAMES IRWIN, a native of Ireland, but for many years a highly respectable citizen of N. Carolina, and of Georgia for the last 8 years. If correctness of intercourse with mankind, benevolence, charitable feelings to a most extensive degree, together with a mind highly improved, are passports to public esteem, then was he fully entitled to it.

Cotton.

THE subscriber has for sale, on a credit of twelve months,

Fifty Bales of COTTON.

WM. CARSON.

April 28, 1828.—1w.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale, at my Establishment North of the Court House, another supply of

OYSTERS,

AND

BUTTER CRACKERS;

I have also received, a supply of well assorted

FRESH CANDLS,

together with

Sweet Malaga Grapes, Raisins,
Lemons, Loaf Sugar,
Real Irish Whiskey,
Codfish, Smoked Herrings,
Pickled Irish Herrings, &c. &c.

I have also brought up from Charleston, a few Hampers of IRISH POTATOES, which I purchased on board the Henry Dawson, direct from Belfast—I will sell a few to persons wishing to plant and renew their seed.

WM. HUNTER.

April 15, 1828.—2t

Notice.

BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity at last Nov. Term, I shall sell at the Court-House in Charlotte, on Monday of our next Superior Court in May, at Public Auction, five lots, situated in the town of Charlotte, on the North side of Tryon street, and known on the town plat by No's. 33 and 34 front, and 41,42 and 43, back lots, formerly belonging to A. Frew and mortgaged to Wm. Berryhill and Jonas Clark, to secure the payment of a debt in the Newbern Bank. Said lots were formerly sold by a decree, and bought by said Wm. Berryhill, who has failed to comply with the conditions of the sale; it was therefore decreed, that they be resold on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bonds with sufficient security, payable at the Newbern Bank, Charlotte Branch, with interest from the date, unless said Berryhill comply with former conditions before the day of sale.

D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. e.

4182.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, living in the county of Mecklenburg, Virgina, two miles south of Roanoke, and 5 miles below Harkin's fery, a likely young negro man, about 24 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and quite black, by the name of *Africa* He absconded on Sunday night, the 30th of March last; and had on, at the time, a Roundabout of double-wove cotton cloth, and dyed of a purple colour;—pantaloons of the same;—waistcoat of the same cloth, not dyed. It is expected that he will take the road leading from Oxford, by Hillsboro, Greensboro and Salisbury, to South-Carolina and Georgia in pursuit of his wife, who was carried some months since, from this neighborhood to the southern country. Africa has occasionally a slight stammer in speaking, especially when embarrassed.

WM. MARSHALL

April 4, 1828.—3t81 p.

Poetry.

FROM THE BOSTON LITERARY GAZETTE.

STANZAS TO GREECE.

Land of the vine,—the song,—the lute,—
Land of the sword,—the spear,—the shield,
The Spartan blade and Doric flute
Once more are on thy battle field;—
And high above the ranks of war
Rings wild the Dorian Alala.

Land of all great and glorious things,—
Whose soil is full of heroes' hearts,—
Back to the fountain of its springs
The current of my life blood darts
To feel, oh shame! that thou should'st be
For one short moment less than Free.

The memory of a thousand years
Is as a dream of yesterday,
When in the waste no deed appears
To mark these ages past away;
While the base offspring of the slave
Crawls to his undistinguished grave.

But ye have risen like the flush
Of morning on a dreary night,—
And now be like the cataract's rush,
Mighty and glorious in the light,—
On,—torrents,—on, and sweep away
These barbarous hordes of haughty clay.

The spirit of an elder time,
When men's right hands where made for swords;
When Athens, on her rocks sublime,
Bought no vile breath of foreign lords,—
That spirit is upon you now,
And, like a glory, lights your brow.

The voice of ages long gone by
Comes awful from the shades below;
"Your fathers' sword is at your thigh,—
Your fathers' curse is on the foe;—
Son of the Greek! the veriest slave
May seek for freedom in the grave."

And now the cross is overhead,
The sabre-hilt is in your hand,
Beneath you are the glorious dead,
Your foot is on your father's land,
Rank,—delug'd with the blood and tears
Of twice two hundred festering years.

And generous hearts, that scorn alike
The tyrant and the willing slave,—
Shall bless each noble blow you strike,—
The good, the beautiful, the brave,
From the sweet South's eternal smile
To Ocean's utmost fair blue isle. G. L.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

Turkish Cannon.—It is singular that in our conflicts with barbarians, or with half disciplined troops, we generally sustain a heavier loss than in our battles with veterans, and well organised armies. Whether this arises from our contempt of the enemy, inducing us to attack them at greater odds, or at closer quarters, or that such foes are stimulated by the fiercer passions of untamed nature, we cannot determine, but the fact is well worthy of consideration. In our battles with the Americans last war, our loss was always heavy in the extreme. Our attack on Algiers was attended with a loss of nearly equal to any thing we had ever sustained on board of a fleet; and, if we include the numbers killed on board of the Russian ships at Navarino, we shall find the total number of killed and wounded to be nearly as great as in any of our battles last war. With respect to the Turks, this may arise from the extremely heavy cannon which they generally use. In our ships, and, we believe, in our batteries, we seldom use a heavier gun than a 32 pounder. No man of war carries any cannon of a larger calibre, but the Turks make use of 800 pounders. When Sir J. Duckworth passed the Dardanelles to attack Constantinople, in 1807, his fleet was dreadfully shattered by these immense shot.—The *Royal George* was nearly sunk by only one shot, which carried away her cut water; another cut the mainmast of the *Windsor Castle* nearly in two; a shot knocked two ports of the *Thunderer* into one; the *Repulse*, 74, had her wheel shot away, and 24 men killed and wounded, by a single shot, nor was the ship saved but by the most wonderful exertions. One of these guns was cast in brass in the reign of Amurat; it was composed of two parts, joined by a screw at the chamber, its breech resting against a massy stone work; the difficulty of charging it would not allow its being fired more than once; but, as a Pacha once said, a single discharge would destroy almost a whole fleet of an enemy. The Baron de Tott, to the great terror of the Turks, resolved to fire this gun. The shot weighed 1100 lbs. and to load it took 330 lbs. of powder: he says, "I felt the shot like an earthquake, at the distance of eight hundred fathoms. I saw the ball divide into three pieces, and these fragments of a rock crossed the strait and rebounded on the mountains." The heaviest shot which struck our ship was of granite, and weighed 300 lbs. and was two feet two inches in diameter. One of these huge shot, to the astonishment of our tars, stove in the whole larboard bow of the *Active*; and having thus crushed this immense mass of solid timber, the shot rolled ponderously aft, and brought up against the hatchway, the crew standing aghast at the singular spectacle. A few years ago, a party of English midshipmen crawled into one of these guns to the no small amusement of the Turks.

Mode of Travelling in Russia.—As soon as winter sets in, that is, as soon as the sea which is now agitated by the slightest wind, becomes a solid mass, the road is marked out on the ice which leads from Petersburgh to Kronstadt; this is done by a line of large buoys. About every league are stationed six sentry boxes, well armed, and the sentinels, during foggy weather, keep up fires at certain distances, and by the tinkling of bells, serve as a security guide to the traveller—About half way is established a restaurateur. The innumerable crowds of people, of all ages and both sexes, enveloped in their large pelisses, and gliding with indifference upon the fragile surface, which alone separates them from the abyss beneath, offer to the inhabitants of a southern country a strange sight, and impress them with a feeling of terror quite unknown to a northern people. But it is when they begin to run the *bouers*, that the road to Kronstadt presents the most animated picture. These bouers are boats fixed on two pates or blades of iron like skates, with a third which is adapted like a ruderd. Seats are arranged round this back, which has one, two or sometimes three masts. Driven before a wind which always blows with violence during this season, and directed by an able pilot, these boats, distinguished by their variety of rigging and flags of different colours, skim along the surface with inconceivable rapidity. A pale sun lends its rays to the scene, but imparts no heat: the sails are unfurled; the north wind whistles; the boat darts forward; and the sailors by skillful manoeuvres, endeavour to pass each other; and thus, in less than an hour, you glide through a space of ten leagues.—*Ancelots Travels in Russia in* 1820.

From a late English Magazine.

"*Black and White Swans.*—I was walking, between four and five o'clock on Sunday afternoon, in the Regent's Park, when my attention was attracted by an unusual noise on the water, which I soon ascertained to arise from a furious attack made by two white swans on the solitary black one. The *allied* couple pursued with the greatest ferocity the unfortunate *rara avis*, and one of them succeeded in getting the neck of his enemy between his bill, and shaking it violently. The poor black with difficulty extricated himself from this murderous grasp, hurried on shore, tottered a few paces from the water's edge, and fell. His death appeared to be attended with great agony, stretching his neck in the air, fluttering his wings, and attempting to rise from the ground. At length, after about five minutes of suffering, he made a last effort to rise, and fell with out stretched neck and wings. One of the keepers came up at the moment, and found the poor bird dead. It is remarkable, that his foes never left the water in pursuit, but continued sailing up and down to the spot wherein their victim fell, with every feather on end, and apparently proud of their conquest."

Correspondent of a Morning Paper.

I make no sort of doubt that this murder had its origin in taste. The white swans did not like the appearance of a black swan, and so they killed him. De gustibus non disputandum, says the silly maxim; de gustibus est disputandum declares experience. White swans throttle black swans because they do not think black a proper colour for a swan; white men for years enthralled, scourged, and slew black men, because they did not think men of that colour entitled to the laws of humanity. Some philosopher has plausibly argued that the antipathy which an irrational creature conceives for another in any misfortune, arises from its apprehension that the evil it witnesses may be communicated to itself. Thus a bird who sees another with a broken leg, will attack him lest his bad example should effect legs in general, and his own private spags in particular. And thus analogously among tender hearted Christian creatures we may observe, that one shuns another who is poverty-struck, apprehending that the disorder is contagious. The white swans doubtless killed the black swan, because they vehemently feared that the evil example of his feathers would endanger the complexion of swandown throughout the land. They persecuted him as prudent people would persecute Papists, fearing lest his deformity should be catching. Independent of this principle, however, there is another, which it would seem is always sufficient to set the more intelligent part of the creation together, tooth and nail. It has been sagaciously remarked, that if two bodies of men were drawn up opposite to each other, the one party we will say in red, the other in blue, and no cause of quarrel between them; each would soon begin to imagine some ground of superiority over the other, and to desire to establish it by blows. Thus it may be too with swans, and the opposition of colours may have been a sufficient cause of the deadly strife. The value of all distinctions, as promoters of ill-blood being understood, the names of Whig and Tory are used to array men against each other, amongst whom no difference but this purely nominal and arbitrary one exists. Orange and green will embroil Ireland for years after the time shall have arisen when the occasion of those watch-words of dissention has ceased.

Appropos Psalm singing.—Many years ago, in "old Continental times," an obsure parish, in a corner of the town of W———, in Connecticut, set about the erection of a house of public worship.—As not unfrequently occurs on such occasions, a disagreement took place about the location of the house; which, after the frame was raised grew to such height, that the work was stopped; and the uncovered frame stood for years exposed to the elements until it literaly tumblled down. An attempt was then made to rebuild the house—a new frame was provided for the purpose—and the "society" gathered together for the raising. Among those present, was the late Dr. Lemuel Hopkins, of witty memory, (then a boy) together with his father, the clergyman of the adjoining parish.

As was customary in those times, it was proposed to have prayers and singing before the "raising" commenced, but there was no Psalm Book there. Young Hopkins however suggested that he could remember a Psalm, and accordingly was requested to give it out, in the old way, by lining it. He therefore began,

"Except the Lord doth build the house,
"The builders work in vain.

These being duly sung to the good old tune of *Mear*—he continued,

"Except the Lord doth finish it,
"Twill tumble down again."

The Western Monthly Review of December, (says the N. E. Galaxy,) is before us; we find nothing in it but the following amusing courting scene:

"The business was enacted as we have said, by moon light, and whether fate had so ordered it, or whether the bull frogs were obliged to suspend their melody to whet their whistle, we dare not pronounce, but so it was, that when the lovers commenced in alternate strains, they were as hush as death, but the never ending creakings of the catadids. Thoroughgrabb saw, that if he did not take up the strain, Violetta would have the first *speak*—Therefore, after diverse manual movemnts, and flourishes of oratory and pathetic, as preludes of what was to come, he laid his right hand on his left breast standing a little inclined towards the fair maiden, and resting the greater weight of his body on his left foot, and with an accompanying cast of his eyes, not towards Heaven; for they were too deep for such a movement; but towards the shaggy parapet of his eye-brows, uttered the following words in a tone of sepulchral tragicality; 'Violetta Lillietta Tabitha Killbear, perdition catch my soul but I do love thee." More said he not, but more essayed to say. Violetta incontinently waited not to see if there were more behind; but forthwith replied in alternative verse: 'Oh! Thoroughgrabb, art thou not fickle, as the rest? Men are lighter than floating cork. But, Thoroughgrabb, mind you, marriage is a serious business. Is this foolish talk one of your flourishes, or am I in good truth, to receive it as a declaration of love? I am for no sham in this matter. Please to tell me in plain English, what you want of me.

Th. Immortal powers forgive the vile necessity, that clothes high thoughts of love in plain and common words.

Vi. You are right, Mr. Thoroughgrabb, if you have any thing to say to me, say it in plain Kentuck English.

Th. Well, Tab, I love you, and want to marry you, Will you have me or not?

Vi. I reckon, Mr. Thoroughgrabb, I will. *But the white men are very uncertain*, as the Indians say. I want you to put it down on paper, or say it afore evidence, that I can take the law on you if you don't keep you word. I reckon one must be sharp to deal with such as you.

Th. Why, as to that Tabitha, if I war'ent in the mind, I needn't say so. As to taking the law of one like me, that is right funny. Excellent wench! I do love thee. Let the stars hear it, and the sea.

Vi. Call me wench again, you blackguard, and I'll throw you in the lake! Tell me, in earnest, do you ax me, if I'll marry you?

Th. Dear angelic maiden, I do, I'll swear it. Let the stars hear it, & the sea.

Vi. (Flourishing) I say yes, I will marry you,

Though Damon as the morning stars were fair,
And you more treacheous than the stormy sea;
He constant, you more fickle than the air,
Yet would I live, and love, and die with thee.

Th. Ravishing words. Peerless maiden! How base is gold! how miserable lands and tenements compared with thee!

Vi. Hold, Mr. Thoroughgrabb. There's another thing I must know. I ax you now if you mean to make me tote water, like a negro, and dig the taters; and milk the cows, and tend the babies and work like a dog in doors and out.

Th. That's as you behave, Tab. I mought, and then again, I moughtn't.

The Pilgrims of New England.—At the very moment of entering the wilderness, the Pilgrims were able to accomplish 3 of the grandest objects which ever attracted the attention of men as social beings, and as preparing for an endless state of existence hereafter—These objects were—the establishment of a civil government, which proved the strongest, the most free, and the most faithfully administered, that the world had ever seen—the provision for universal education, so that all the people might read the word of God, and understand their true interests—and the provision for public worship, so as to bring the plain and faithful teaching of religion within a moderate distance of every man's dwelling. These things had never been done before, in so perfect a manner.

Spirit of the Pilgrims.

Idleness.—There is perhaps no sentence in the English language more frequently quoted than the following line of Dr. Young,—"procrastination is the thief of time." Yet it would be difficul to find any precept more generally neglected than the one which it implies, or any possession lavished away with such heedless prodigality, as the most of men evince in the disposal of time. The necessity of diligence is universally acknowledged; but it is a necessity to which the mind reluctantly yields, until every excuse for delay has been exhausted, and every suggestion of the imagination that another day will diminish the labour, or increase the ability, has been shown to be illusive. The absurdity of procrastinating that which cannot be eventually avoided; of deferring to a more convenient season the duties which require present accomplishment, is one of the weaknesses of our nature, which the satirist has derided, and the the moralist rebuked; but which will be found to exist in some degree or other, in every mind, however well stored with knowledge, or regulated by reason.

It is the nature of man to look upon evils with dread; not so much in reference to their magnitude, as in proportion to their proximity; distance softening to the mental, as to the bodily vision, the ruggedness of mountains into the shadow of smoothness: trivial, obstructions, that lie immediately before him are viewed with apprehension, and avoided with eagerness. Accordingly, by the operation of this principle, days of present ease are willingly purchased at the price of future weeks of labor; the heart easily deluding itself into the belief that the period of ultimate necessity is afar off, and that when the mountain is to be climbed, augmented vigor will be furnished for the whole task. But vigor is not the result of indolence; and he who suffers the proper time for action to pass by unimproved, will find his difficulties increase and his capability diminish, with each succeeding moment of delay; until the fruit which at first might have been easily plucked shall hang above his head in irritating mockery, alluring to the eye, but receding from the grasp, as from that of the fabled Tantalus.

The story of Sisyphus is no fiction, as applied to human life. Each man is doomed to roll a heavy burden up the toilsome ascent of years; and every remission of diligence is invariably followed by a necessity of greater exertion. But labor soon becomes light to assiduous industry; while to the dilatory and procrastinating that which was dreaded at first grows more and more repulsive; each hour as it passes adds difficulty and each suggestion of fear augments timidity, until the time in which what is neglected might easily have been accomplished, not only elapses, but our capacity for effort is dwindled in consequence of the imbecility which always attends procrastination.

"Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer." It is certain that life cannot be of long duration at any rate, and accident or disease may shorten its brevity; it is therefore required that what is necessary to be done, be done with avidity while yet we may call the day our own. Memory and anticipation are both the friends of industry; while idleness blushes to look forward. The true way to be happy is to be well and constantly employed; but none are so wretched as they who have nothing to do; who postpone the execution of petty duties, until, by constant agglomeration, they have grown into mountains, which the beholders look upon with feelings of mingled apprehension and remorse.

Certainty of success cannot be proposed as the reward of assiduity; for the grave sometimes engulphs the bark that is but midway of the ocean; but it is glorious to be cut off in the career of duty, not reposing in unmanly indolence; to die "with harness on our back," not slumbering in cowardly supineness, afar from the scene of action.

Merchant's Telegraph.

Intoxication.—The laws against intoxication are enforced with great rigour in Sweden. Whoever is seen drunk is fined, for the first offence, three dollars; for the second, six; for the third and fourth, a still larger sum; and is also deprived of the right of voting at elections, and of being appointed a representative. He is, besides, publickly exposed in the parish church on the following Sunday. If the same individual is found committing the same offence the fifth time, he is shut up in a house of correction, and condemned to six months hard labour; and if he is again guilty, to twelve months punishment of a similar description. If the offence has been committed in public, such as at a fair, at an auction, &c. the time is doubled: and if the offender has made his appearance in a church, the punishment is still more severe.—Whoever is convicted of having induced another to intoxicate himself, is fined three dollars, which sum is doubled if the drunken person is a minor. An ecclesiastic, if he should fall into this offence, loses his benefice; if it is a layman who occupies any considerable post, his functions are suspended, and perhaps he is dismissed. Drunkenness is never admitted as an excuse for any crime; any one who dies while drunk, is buried ignominiously, and deprived of the prayers of the church. It is forbidden to give, and more explicitly to sell, any spirituous liquor to students, workmen, servants, apprentices, and private soldiers. Whoever is observed drunk in the streets, or making a noise in a tavern, is sure to be taken to prison, detained until sober, without being on that account exempted from the fines. Half of these fines goes to the informers, (who are generally police officers) the other half to the poor. If the delinquent has no money, he is kept in prison until some one pays for him, or until he has worked out his enlargement. Twice a year these ordinances are read aloud from the pulpit by the clergy; and every tavern keeper is bound, under the penalty of a heavy fine, to have a copy of them hung up in the principal rooms of his house.

The Bible, and Infidel Books.—There is something grand and inspiring in the view of the rapid and incalculable multiplication of Bibles: extending, as it is in the process of doing, into the languages of all the most considerable tribes of mankind. We see thus the testimony of God, the dictates of His grace, taking, sensibly and visibly, a position, in numberless situations, where the consecrated vehicle of them had never had a place before. We thus see the BEST BOOK acquiring, in point of number of copies, an immense superiority over every other book in the world; and placing itself by all the good books to improve their usefulness, and by all the bad books to baffle their malignity. It is gratifying to consider how immeasurably far the number of Bibles surpasses the number of any, the most popular infidel book in existence: and we may trust that the time is not very far off, when all the copies of the Infidel Writings, existing or yet to be produced will number but an inferior and dejected multitude in contest with the growing millions of copies of this ONE BOOK, which is destined to arrest their operation and overwhelm their cause.